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## **Yuki MIKANAGI<sup>a</sup>, \* and Hideaki OHBA<sup>b</sup>: *Rosa ×mikawamontana Mikanagi & H. Ohba (Rosaceae), a New Hybrid between R. sambucina and R. paniculigera from Aichi Prefecture, Central Japan***

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**Summary:** A new hybrid between *Rosa sambucina* and *R. paniculigera* was found in Aichi Prefecture, and named *Rosa ×mikawamontana Mikanagi & H. Ohba*.

On 21 May 2004, a rose closely resembling *Rosa sambucina* Koidz. was found by the members of the Old Roses and Climbers Club, an amateur rosarians' group. The locality was on the bank of the Ohshima River, a branch of the Ure River in Kawai, 240 m above sea level, in Horai-cho, Shinshiro, Aichi Prefecture.

When discovered, it was not in bloom yet. Mr. Masanobu Tsuji propagated it from cuttings in Osaka Prefectural Hamadera Park where he is working for, and they gave flowers in May, 2007. The shape of their inflorescences was paniculate as seen in *R. paniculigera* (Koidz.) Makino ex Momiy., not corymbose normally seen in *R. sambucina*.

*Rosa sambucina* and *R. paniculigera* are presumably its parents. If so, it is the first report of a natural hybrid of *R. sambucina*, while six natural hybrids have been reported so far as follows in sect. *Synstylae*: *R. ×misimensis* Nakai [Mishima-noibara, *R. luciae* Rochebr. & Franch. ex Crép. × *R. multiflora* Thunb.], *R. ×momiyamae* H. Ohba [Miyako-teriha-noibara, *R. luciae* × *R. paniculigera*], *R. ×makinoana* H. Ohba [Yabu-teriha-noibara, *R. luciae* × *R. onoei* Makino var. *onoei*], *R. ×pulcherrima* Koidz. nothovar. *pulcherrima* [O-sakura-bara, *R. multiflora* × *R. onoei* var. *oligantha* (Franch. & Sav.) H. Ohba], *R. ×pulcherrima* nothovar.

*multionoei* H. Ohba [Yabu-noibara, *R. onoei* var. *onoei* × *R. multiflora*, *R. ×pulcherrima* nothovar. *kanaii* H. Ohba [Doryo-ibara, *R. multiflora* × *R. onoei* Makino var. *hakonensis* (Franch. & Sav.) H. Ohba] (Ohba 2001).

Normally, the flowering season of *R. sambucina* is the middle to the end of May. In this area, however, it blooms until early June, coinciding with the flowering season of *R. paniculigera*. It seems that early-flowering roses of sect. *Synstylae*, e.g., *R. onoei* var. *hakonensis*, *R. multiflora* and *R. sambucina*, have a tendency to be delayed in flowering depending on the unusual low temperature in early spring and some geographical factors, i.e., altitude and latitude, while late-flowering roses like *R. paniculigera* and *R. luciae* do not change their flowering period easily. Thus in areas close to the eastern and northern limits of their distribution in Japan, e.g., in the eastern part of Aichi prefecture (old name: Mikawa Province), the flowering periods of roses in the two groups can sometimes coincide and produce a hybrid between roses from the different groups.

***Rosa ×mikawamontana Mikanagi & H. Ohba, hybr. nov.*** [Figs. 1–3]

Hybrida putativa inter *Rosam sambucinam* Koidz. × *R. paniculigeram* (Koidz.) Makino ex Momiy., floribus diametro ca. 25 mm et cetera inter parentes media.

**Type:** JAPAN. On the bank of Ohshima River, a branch of Ure River, alt. 240 m, Kawai,

Table 1. Morphological comparison of *Rosa ×mikawamontana* Mikanagi & H. Ohba and the parent species *R. sambucina* Koidz. and *R. paniculigera* (Koidz.) Makino ex Momiy.

	<i>R. sambucina</i>	<i>R. ×mikawamontana</i>	<i>R. paniculigera</i>
Flower	3–5 cm across	ca. 2.5 cm across	ca. 2 cm across
Calyx	with soft hairs and short-stalked glands	with short-stalked glands	with short-stalked glands or glabrous
Fruit shape	globose, 0.8–1.2 cm long, black	globose, 0.5–0.7 cm long, reddish	dipressed globose, 0.5 cm long, reddish
Pedicel	3–5 cm long, with soft hairs and short stalked glands	1–2 cm long, with short stalked glands	1–2 cm long, with short stalked glands
Inflorescence	corymbose or compound corymbose, with 6–12 flowers, axes with soft hairs and short-stalked glands	paniculate, with 6–20 flowers, axes with short- stalked glands	paniculate, with 7–50 flowers, axes with short- stalked glands or eglandular
Leaflet	5(–7)	5(–7)	7–9
Terminal leaflet size	7–12 cm long, 3–4 cm wide	2–4 cm long, 1–1.5 cm wide	1.5–3.0 cm long, 1–2 cm wide
Lateral leaflet size	3–7 cm long, 1.5–2.5 cm wide	2–4 cm long, 1–1.5 cm wide	1.5–3.0 cm long, 1–2 cm wide
Spine	hard, many	hard, many	soft?, many
Tree height and habit	10 m, climbing	4 m, climbing	2 m, shrubby
young leaves	reddish, nodding	reddish, nodding	straight

Hourai-cho, Shinshiro, Aichi Prefecture, cultivated at Hamadera Park, Osaka Pref. (TI-holo; CBM-iso).

Deciduous shrubs with erect, stout stems; branches elongate, climbing on trees, with many hooked hard spines; branchlets slender, young leaves reddish and nodding. Leaflets 5, rarely 7, also 3 at nodes subtending the inflorescence, terminal leaflets oblong rarely obovate; lateral leaflets the same as the terminal one, also narrowly oblong, oblong-lanceolate, rarely obovate, almost sessile or shortly petiolulate, less than 1 mm long; 2–4 cm long, 1–1.5 cm wide, apex acuminate, base rounded-cuneate, margin acutely serrate except base, upper surface more or less lustrous; lower surface whitish. Stipules narrow, adnate almost entirely to petiole, with short-stalked glands on margin.

Inflorescence paniculate, 6–20-flowered, axes with glandular hairs. Flowers ca 2.5 cm across, pedicels 1–2 cm long, with short stalked glands. Calyx with short stalked glands, calyx

tube ovoid-fusiform; lobes ovate-lanceolate, ca. 0.8 cm long, sometimes with 1 or 2 lobules, inside and margins with dense wooly hairs. Petals white, obovate, ca 1.2 cm long. Fruits globose, 5–7 mm across, red when matured (Table 1).

Nom. Japan: Yama-miyako-ibara (nom. nov.).

新和名：ヤマミヤコイバラ

A specimen collected at Sugiyama, Miyatsushi, Kyoto Pref., in 1997 (Tsugaru, Murata & Takahashi 76248, TNS 659141) resembles this hybrid. This suggests the possibility of the occurrence of hybrids, similar to the one we have discussed, in other areas, too, where the putative parents grow close to each other.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Genshichiro Kawai, the chief-secretary of Old Roses and Climbers Club and Mr. Masanobu Tsuji, the rose garden in Osaka Prefectural Hamadera Park for offering the plant



Fig. 1. Holotype of *Rosa ×mikawamontana* Mikanagi & H. Ohba (TI).



Fig. 2. *Rosa ×mikawamontana* Mikanagi & H. Ohba at Hamadera Park, Osaka Pref. A. Inflorescence (18 May 2008). B. Flower (18 May 2008). C. Fructescence (17 October 2010). Photos by Y. Mikanagi.

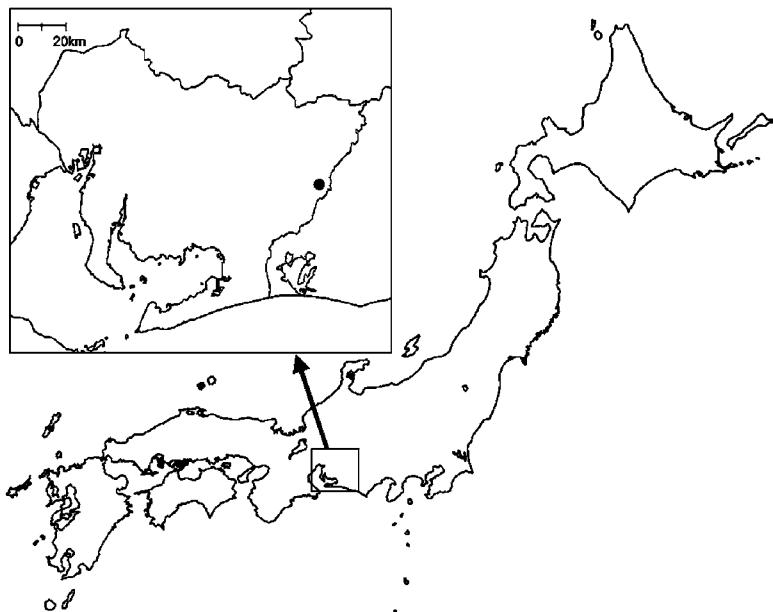


Fig. 3. Locality of *Rosa ×mikawamontana* Mikanagi & H. Ohba. The locality is Kawai, Hōrai-cho, Shinshiro, Aichi Pref., central Japan.

materials of *R. ×mikawamontana* for this study.

#### References

- Ohba H. 2001. *Rosa*. In: Iwatsuki K., Boufford D. E. and Ohba H. (eds.), Flora of Japan IIb: 169–177. Kodansha, Tokyo.

#### ヤマイバラとミヤコイバラの雑種と推定されるヤマミヤコイバラ（新称）（御巫由紀<sup>a</sup>，大場秀章<sup>b</sup>）

愛知県新城市鳳来町川合の大島川右岸、標高240 mの地点にて、ヤマイバラ *Rosa sambucina* Koidz. × ミヤコイバラ *R. paniculigera* (Koidz.) Makino ex Momiy. の新雑種ヤマミヤコイバラ *Rosa ×mikawamontana* Mikanagi & H. Ohba が発見された。樹型、生育型、葉の特徴はヤマイバラそのものであるが、花序、花および果実の特徴はミヤコイバラに似る。葉、花、果実の大きさは両親種の中間的である。ヤマミヤコイバラは大阪府

立浜寺公園ばら庭園に植栽されている。

ヤマミヤコイバラの発見場所はヤマイバラとミヤコイバラの分布の東限にあたる。ヤマイバラは同じ大島川沿いの1 km下流で認められ、ミヤコイバラは新城市内の8 km西方で標本が採られている。ヤマイバラは普通は5月中～下旬に開花する。しかし、ここでは開花期が遅く5月下旬～6月上旬で、ミヤコイバラの開花期と重なる。一般的に *Synstylae* 節の野生種のうち早く咲くもの（モリイバラ、ノイバラ、ヤマイバラ等）は、春先の異常低温や、標高、緯度などの地理的な要因により開花期が遅くなりやすい。一方、もともと遅く咲くミヤコイバラやテリハノイバラ等は開花期があまり変わらない。分布の東限にあたることでは、ヤマイバラとミヤコイバラの開花期が重なり、種間雑種を生じる機会が生まれたと思われる。

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